

ENTIRE DRAFT UNDER TRAINING BY OCTOBER TO SPREAD WAR TAX OVER FUTURE YEARS

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The entire 687,000 men, composing the first increment of the army draft, will be under training early in October.

The plan to assemble the new forces in three increments distributes the task of furnishing supplies and equipment through September. It will also prevent serious shortages in any camp and will give the new officers from the training camps time to familiarize themselves with their duties gradually before responsibility for a great body of men falls on them.

The order issued yesterday means that about 12,000 men will reach each of the sixteen cantonments soon after September 5. They first will be examined physically by army directors and finally accepted or rejected.

Presumably the first increment will have been organized into skeleton companies, battalions or regiments before the second arrives. The newcomers can be quickly absorbed by a going concern into that case and the third lot can be taken into the war machinery with even less disturbance.

In forming the communities local boards will now arrange the lists of those to fill the first increment with local crop conditions in mind. Drafted men engaged in that work and who otherwise would go with the first third of the contingent will be passed over to the second and third as may be necessary.

Reviewing the question of discharge for dependent relatives, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a supplemental ruling holding that persons should not be discharged because of dependents resident abroad.

The object of the law permitting discharge provide they have persons falling within any class of dependents, dependent upon them was to prevent such dependents becoming a charge upon the American people, the ruling says. "A dependent residing abroad could not become such a charge. Persons claiming discharge because of such a dependent cannot be properly discharged on ground that such discharge is advisable within the meaning of the act of congress."

Only in rare cases are railway mail clerks to be exempted. Today the postoffice department and that published regarding blanket exemption for this class of postal employees were based on a misinterpretation of the department order covering postal exemptions.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—General debate in the senate on the war tax bill is expected to close today. Chairman Simmons of the finance committee announced late yesterday that only two more senators had signed their intention of speaking and he would move to take up the committee amendments as soon as they have been heard.

Senator Penrose and McCumber, republican members of the committee, spoke at length during the day in support of the bill which they declared had been revised in a non-partisan spirit.

Senator Penrose said that while he had voted against the revenue measures since the present administration came into power because they marked a departure in the fiscal policy of the United States of largely abandoning the tariff as the source of revenue and resorting to direct taxation, the situation is different now and the American government has ever hesitated to raise revenue by direct taxation and loans when required to do so by a state of war.

The taxpayer must bear in mind, he said, that the bill is temporary in operation and when the war is over, the whole tax system of the country will be revised.

After the close of the war, Senator Penrose said, the United States more than ever would need a high priced tariff to maintain its industrial prosperity.

The Pennsylvania senator criticized the administration for delay in settling controversies with manufacturers, declaring relentless persecution of the war was being held up and that an element of uncertainty as to the amount of revenue to be derived has been injected into consideration of the tax bill.

"It seems to me," he added, referring to disputes over price of war material, "that prompt delivery and speed are the sense of the country. One hundred million dollars is being spent, it is said, by the allies, or one billion dollars every ten days, and it is estimated that 10,000 men are being killed each day on the allies' side. In this tremendous crisis speedy delivery constitutes the most imperatively essential element."

Senator McCumber predicted a war of at least four years and expenditures of \$40,000,000,000. He said the bill was just the beginning of the taxes which must be levied but declared that future generations should pay the greater part of the cost as the present one will furnish the men and supply them with the materials which will be necessary to crush the German autocracy.

SEVENTEEN DIE IN COLLISION

OVER TWO SCORE OTHERS INJURED ON A SUBURBAN LINE

(By Associated Press.)
NORTH BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—Seventeen persons were killed and upward of two score injured, some probably fatally, when two trolley cars on the Shore Line Electric railway met head on at high speed a short distance from the local station late yesterday.

Both cars were well filled with passengers and most of the dead were women.

The injured were rushed to New Haven hospitals. Most of the persons killed resided in Guilford, Madison and several other nearby towns.

FORECAST FOR THE WEEK

Forecast for the week beginning Sunday, August 12, 1917:

Rocky mountain and plateau regions—The weather will be fair except for local rains over the southern portion of the district beginning of week, with the temperature near or somewhat below the seasonal average.

Pacific states—During the week the weather will be generally fair and temperature normal.

TIGHTENING GRIP ON THE MINES AT LENS

(By Associated Press.)
BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 14.—Lens was the center of the main activity on the British front last night. The Germans continued to exhibit signs of apprehension in a heavy bombardment of the back approaches near Vimy and to the west and northwest of the city.

The Canadians have been gradually tightening about this important French mining center and the Canadians now hold strong positions in the western environs. This apparently has been disturbing to the Germans who have placed a high value upon the retention of Lens because of its enviable position in the Pan de Calais department.

Yesterday was another big day for the aviation service. At least six enemy machines were destroyed and nine other airplanes were brought down out of control.

In the course of last week's air fighting one brilliant young Britisher accounted for his fortieth machine.

NEVADA ASPIRES AS PRODUCER OF BARYTES

The barium industry in the United States has shown remarkable growth since 1913. For the first time in the history of the industry, the value of domestic crude barytes marketed in the United States passed the million dollar mark. The domestic manufacture of barium chemicals has been established and put on a firm foundation in the last two years, according to James M. Hill, United States geological survey, department of the interior, and the manufacture of lithopone and ground barytes has been further expanded. An important feature of the growth in 1916 was the shifting of the largest state output from Missouri to Georgia, followed by the entrance of the states of Colorado and Nevada into the list of barytes-producing states. The

average market price of crude barytes in 1916 was \$1.56 as compared with \$2.51 in 1915, an increase of about 39 per cent, which was no doubt brought about by a greater demand and keener competition among buyers.

The value of the barium products made in the United States in 1916 was over \$15 million dollars.

The apparent consumption of barytes in the United States in 1916 increased practically 100 per cent over that in 1915, as will be seen in the domestic consumption was due not only to the demand of the new barium chemical industry in this country, but also to increased manufacture of lithopone and to the greater use of ground barytes, particularly in the rubber industry.

A BIG INCREASE IN GRINDING MATERIALS

The value of abrasive materials produced in the United States in 1916 was \$4,006,248 according to statistics compiled by J. F. Katz, of the U. S. geological survey, department of the interior. Of this \$1,664,339 was the value of natural abrasive materials, and \$2,341,909 the value of artificial abrasives. The abrasive materials imported for consumption in 1916 were valued at \$608,850. The apparent total consumption of abrasive materials in 1917 was thus \$5,156,098, which was an increase of nearly 30 per cent over 1915. The increase in the value of domestic natural and artificial abrasives was 36 and 30 per cent in 1915 and 1916, respectively; and the increase in the value of the imports in 1916 was about 3 per cent. The natural abrasives included millstones, emery, corundum, oilstones, whetstones, scythes, rubbing stones, hones, emery, garnet, pumice, tripoli and rottenstone, diatomaceous earth, grinding pebbles, and tube mill linings. There was an increase in the output of all these products except millstones and diatomaceous earth.

One of the features in the year 1916 was the tremendous increase in the domestic output of emery and artificial abrasives, a direct effect of the war, which caused a great increase in the use of these grinding materials and which cut off supplies of emery from Turkey and Greece, thereby further stimulating domestic production. Other noteworthy features, also due to the

GARBAGE SAVED TO SECURE FATS

URGES CITIES TO RECOVER GREASE AND TANKAGE GARBAGE

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The secretary of agriculture has addressed the following letter to the mayors of all large cities which have no reduction plants for recovering valuable materials from garbage:

"This department desires to bring to your attention the matter of the conservation of the garbage in your city. At the present time there exists throughout the world a shortage of both fats and fertilizer materials. This situation promises to grow more serious as the war in Europe continues. It is therefore a matter of prime importance that all available sources of both of these materials should be used to the best advantage. Garbage contains on the average about 2 per cent of grease and about 20 per cent of tankage, the latter having valuable properties as a fertilizer material. Any method of disposal of garbage in large cities which does not recover both the grease and the tankage is uneconomical and particularly deplorable in the present circumstances. We wish, therefore, to urge upon your consideration the advisability of so treating the garbage from your city as to insure the recovery of its valuable constituents. That this may be made a source of profit to a municipality has been proven by numbers of cities in the United States where municipal rendering plants have been erected, and in a number of others, private plants are now operating and paying dividends on the investments. We will be glad to furnish you with any further information at our disposal on the subject, upon request."

Formosa's Camphor.
The camphor production of the island of Formosa is one of Japan's monopolies. The present area of camphor afforestation is 10,650 acres, and some of the trees are from 500 to 1,000 years old. During the next few years the area will probably be greatly extended.

His Comeback.
Mrs. Jawback—I suppose you consider your judgment far superior to mine. Mr. Jawback—No, my dear. We proved the contrary when we chose to marry each other.

Cheering Him Up.
De Broke—So the tailor called again with his bill? Did you say I was out? His Man—Yes, sir, and I told him that I thought he was too.

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